

GUART and
Sassar-street,
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Pitt-st. South.

James Burton
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a small lot of
the best in the
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AN HANFORD

in Sydney, with
ROBINSON,

best Board, at

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Having a larger
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Collocation.
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In one minute's
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(From the Evening Herald, April 26.)

Sir J. Pakington: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,—It now devolves upon me to acknowledge on the part of the navy the toast which has been so ably and so appropriately responded to on the part of the army by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Cordially as this toast has been always received in public assemblies in England—great as the interest always is which attaches to those national toasts—it is impossible for us not to feel that at this moment they are surrounded with unusual interest and are received with an unusual degree of feeling. There cannot be a man in this crowded hall—there cannot be a man in this country who does not earnestly hope—I may say, who does not devoutly pray, that the peace of the world may yet be preserved. (Cheers.) There cannot be a man who does not pray, if unhappily the horrors of war are to befall Europe, that at least England may be able to preserve a dignified neutrality. (Cheers.) But I am sure the feeling must be equally unanimous that if our neutrality is to be respected—if our power is to be felt, it is indispensably necessary that England should be in a position to protect that power; and, above all, that the navy in England should be in a state to protect the interests of this country. (Loud cheers.) It is my duty, therefore, to state that her Majesty's Government have not been unmindful of these considerations, and if unhappily war should arise in Europe it will be found that in the Mediterranean and in the British Channel there will be squadrons powerful enough to uphold the dignity, and to protect the interests of England. (Cheers.) I am sure that I may say for the gallant officers of the British navy, that they are now as ready as they ever were to protect the interests of their country. (Cheers.) I may say there never was a period when the officers and the crews of our ships were better prepared or more anxious to discharge that duty to their country in which they have never failed. (Cheers.) And if I may turn for a moment from our gallant naval officers to those nobleships which they may command, it is to me most gratifying to be able to say that now, at this moment, in the midst of the excitement of general election, there is one subject upon which Englishmen are unanimous, and that is that the power of the British navy must be maintained. (Cheers.) Although, perhaps, the various parties of opinion which we are around these tables, no one will expect that I should be disposed individually to pay any great compliment to the late Lord Nelson. (Laughter.) Although I am sure I shall be forgiven for saying that that was broken a laugh; nevertheless, I must do to parliament the justice of saying that when it became my duty a short time since to propose votes of a most unusual amount in order

are; and yet at this moment we are almost in the position of an officer of her Majesty's army who is under arrest, and who hardly knows whether he is to be permitted to wear his sword again until the verdict of the court-martial to which he is appealing shall restore it to him to wear it with new honour and credit. Of the cause of our appeal to the great court-martial of the country; of the expectations or the hopes with which we go before that tribunal; of the circumstances that have led to it, or of the causes which in our opinion have necessitated that appeal, this is not the occasion to say anything. That topic would introduce a variety of subjects, which certainly at the present moment, and in societies like the present at all times, ought to be kept studiously out of sight. But this I will say, that whatever may be the result of that appeal, favourable or unfavourable to myself and my colleagues, it is my earnest and anxious hope that the opinions, the judgment, and the feelings of the people of this country should be made the proper way in which the Government may be carried out in whatever hands, and on whatever principles, steadily, consistently, and firmly without those repeated changes which must have the effect of weakening their authority in the state. But, my Lord Mayor, if I abstain from saying a single word upon those political questions which touch our domestic institutions and our internal arrangements, and if I abstain from doing so because upon them I am conscious that I must excite considerable diversity of opinion, there is still one topic to which even here, where politics, properly so called, are rightly and justly banished, I feel it necessary to advert, and to advert upon various grounds. I advert to it, first, on account of the overwhelming anxiety which in every house and home in England is kindled by the state of our political affairs abroad. I advert to it, secondly, because it is a subject upon which, so far as I know, neither with regard to the policy which has been pursued, nor with regard to the policy which ought to be pursued, is there any material difference of opinion throughout the length and breadth of this land. I advert to it, thirdly, and especially in the absence of Parliament, I hold that this is a moment at which a Minister should have no opportunity of frankly and fully placing the public in the confidence of the Government, and letting them know distinctly, and without any effort at disguise, what they have been doing, what they are doing, and what they think it right to do. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, both the illustrious duke, the Commander-in-Chief, and my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty, have spoken on behalf of those two distinguished services which have conferred imperishable glory upon the name of England—have both of them spoken, in terms which I am

sure will meet the approval of every Englishman, of the anxious desire of this country to maintain for herself, and if possible for the world at large, the continued blessing of a general peace. To that end, the sobriety, the desires, and the care of her Majesty's Government have been, and I will even at this eleventh hour still am directed with the most intense anxiety (Cheers.) I am sure that I can assure you that at this moment there is a fair and reasonable prospect that the peace of the world would be permanently maintained. All that I can say is, that I have not lost every spark of hope that the flame may still be prevented from breaking out. (Cheers.) All I can assure you is that day by day, and night by night, almost hour by hour, our efforts are unceasing to discover if there be yet possibility of preventing the breaking out of that dread scourge—a European war. (Hear, hear.) My lord, from the first moment at which it appeared at the commencement of this year that serious subjects of difference, likely to lead to important quarrels existed between France and Austria—from the moment when the policy of her Majesty's Government, as the friend of the peace, had been unceasing to bring them to a better understanding, to ascertain the points of difference and to reconcile differences where they existed. For this purpose Lord Cowley, a diplomatist well known for his abilities, for his distinguished talents, and for his perfect knowledge of both French and Austrian affairs, was dispatched to Vienna: and having ascertained what were the principal grounds of difference between the two countries, he laid down a certain basis for future negotiations between them, from which I certainly ventured at that time to anticipate the best results. Unfortunately, and I trust you will forgive me if I enter into details upon the subject—(cheers)—unfortunately at that moment, the reception of the success which was attending Lord Cowley's mission, was a misapprehension that that mission had altogether failed, Russia proposed and France accepted, before the return of Lord Cowley from Vienna, a proposition for a general congress to discuss the questions which were actually under consideration under the single mediation of this country. Although we felt this plan of general congress was less favourable to a solution of the question than individual mediation, we did not hesitate to accept a proposal which enlisted upon the side of peace, as we hoped, all the five great powers of Europe: but at the same time we laid down, and we had the happiness of finding them accepted by all the powers, the four bases of negotiation as they had been settled by Lord Cowley; and it was an intense satisfaction to me to say, that at that moment we were those bases of negotiation accepted by all the powers of Europe as proper grounds for future discussion and future arrangements, but moreover that those bases have been accepted, as far as I know, by the Parliament and people of this country, as fair and reasonable grounds for the solution of all the difficulties which encompass the question. (Cheers.) My lord, it is worthy of remark that, although these negotiations have not at present led to any successful issue, the differences and the difficulties which have been encountered have not touched the bases of the propositions which we were to discuss, but they have turned solely upon entering on questions arising out of the admission and the terms of admission to the congress, and the question of admission has been confined to a single power, would have been totally excluded from the question, and could have had no difficulty whatever. (Cheers.) I will not weary this company by entering upon a discussion of the various difficulties that have been raised, sometimes from one side and sometimes from the other, and which have prevented up to the present moment, and will prevent, the meeting of that congress. All that I can say is this, that on the part of England, we have studiously endeavoured to maintain the strictest and most absolute impartiality between the two parties. Where we felt that Austria was putting undue pressure upon Sardinia, we have resisted the pretensions of Austria. Where we felt that Sardinia was making claims to which she was not entitled, we have resisted those claims. Where we felt that Sardinia, and on the one side, and on the other, not considering whether Austria was a great and Sardinia a small power, but considering that they were both of them independent countries, entitled to full consideration, we have given them the benefit of the strictest impartiality, and the best advice we could offer, and that advice, I need not say, has been given throughout in the interests of peace, in the interests of humanity, and for the welfare of Europe. (Loud cheers.) I should be most unjust, although I believe none of the representatives of foreign countries are in the room at the present moment, if I did not take this opportunity of saying how cordially, how faithfully, and how loyally we have been supported by Prussia throughout the whole of these negotiations. (Hear, hear.) Prussia has occupied a position of peculiar difficulty, because on the one hand she had many close connections with Austria, and more especially with Germany as a whole, and she had obligations to the Germanic Confederation, which in her position as a member of that confederation she was neither entitled nor disposed to overlook or undervalue. But while, on the other hand, she has studiously maintained the obligations she owed to the Germanic Confederation should war unhappily spread beyond the limits of Italy, she has, on the other hand, as I think most wisely and judiciously, abstained from placing herself in that position as a German partisan which would disqualify her from acting under those circumstances in connection with England as an impartial mediator between the two great belligerent powers. (Hear, hear.) Should the course which we have pursued, and I wish I could say that the difficulties—not the difficulties of making the arrangement, but the difficulties of obtaining a meeting of the great powers on satisfactory terms—had been overcome by the efforts of this country. I am compelled to say that they have failed; and I am compelled also to say that in accordance with the statements which I had the honour of making in the House of Lords not long ago, England has felt that the time has come when she could no longer afford to trifle with negotiations which were leading to no result, and the continuation of which would only be inconsistent with her own dignity and honour, while it would be of no service to the interests of the conflicting powers. (Hear, hear.) One last thing I wish to mention, and I have no intention to make one last effort we have made to bring the various countries to an understanding as to the terms upon which they might meet in congress. (Hear, hear.) I regret to say that Austria has rejected the offer of those terms; and I regret to say, still more, that almost simultaneously with the rejection of that offer of England Austria has felt it necessary to send Sardinia a peremptory message demanding an immediate disarmament under the threat of war within the space of three days. (Hear, hear.) My lord, I do not wish to express any opinion in respect of the merits of one or other

The conflicting causes which are before the great tribunal of Europe; but this I must say, and I say it with deep regret, that in taking that step Austria has taken upon herself—limited, she still acts upon that menace—she has taken upon herself that fearful responsibility which attaches to that country who first deserts the peaceful ways of diplomacy, and subjects the question in dispute to the fearful arbitrament of the sword. (Hear, hear.) We had not time to dwell on the course which Austria had determined to pursue, before we instructed our minister in the name of England, emphatically and formally to protest against this step. (Loud cheers.) It may be that that protest has been unavailing. It may be that the horrors of war are about to be kindled, perhaps to-morrow morning. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that Austria had no cause for complaint; on the contrary, I am bound to say that I think that, by the aggressive and propagandist policy of Sardinia, Sardinia has deserved herself of a great deal of that support which the sympathy of England would give to the free institutions which she has nobly maintained; but I do say this, that there was nothing in the state of affairs at that time, the hope of which there was everything to lead to; there was nothing in my judgment to justify the hasty and precipitate step of resorting to the horrors of war, the criminal step which has been taken by Austria. (Cheers.) What the consequences of that step may be no human foresight can tell; but whatever they may be, Austria has brought upon herself by that hasty step those consequences, whatever they may be, and however lamentable to herself. (Hear, hear.) I do not hesitate to say that within the last twelve hours we have attempted one last measure, in hopes of averting the horrors and the calamities of war. (Loud cheers.) The congress has failed. The possibility of the united efforts of Europe has failed; but we have not waited until this very day, dispatched to Austria and to Paris, joint representatives, offering to take up on the part of England alone the mediation at the point at which we were met by Lord Cowley, and endeavour to arrange the differences in dispute between the two great powers, subject to one of those two conditions, either an immediate, absolute, simultaneous disarmament of all the great powers—I mean France, Austria, and Sardinia—or a consent upon the part of all three, pending the result of the mediation, to retain their armies precisely in their present condition, and to maintain the position, if not of peace, at all events of inaction. (Cheers.) I have stated to you, as openly as I could, all my duty to do, in the present anxious and difficult state of affairs, the course which the Government have pursued; it remains for me, with your indulgence, to state the reasons which the Government intend to pursue, and I rather make this course because I perceive that words which fell from me have been misapprehended in a quarter in which I should be exceedingly sorry any misapprehension should exist. That they have been misinterpreted I am sure, or they would not have been misrepresented by the noble lord who has so long had the distinguished honour of sitting in the House of Commons as the representative of this great city, and whose every word falls from him with a weight and influence which are due to his position and character. That noble lord supposes me to have said that I thought it to be the duty of England to maintain the position of armed neutrality, in order that we might make the part of the two belligerents was thought was in the right, and that, from the manifest partiality which we might have shown Austria there could not be a doubt upon which side we should be prepared shortly to draw the sword. My Lord Mayor, I take the liberty here—and I rejoice to have the opportunity of saying it emphatically and publicly, that nothing could have been further from our views. (Loud cheers.) I think that if the words which I used had been correctly represented to that noble lord, he would have seen that it was impossible that they could have had that meaning. What I did say was this, that we intended to maintain a strict neutrality, not that when a million or more of men were engaged in, when war was actually commenced, and actually in existence—and, moreover, in Italy, and upon the shores of the Mediterranean—it was incumbent and absolutely necessary for us, looking to the great interests which we had there involved, looking to our situation and the military position we occupy there, it was necessary that we should be in such a state as to maintain and defend the security of our possessions and to preserve the British flag and the British arms from the possibility of an insult among any of the contingencies which might arise. (Prolonged cheers.) I said this, not that we should maintain that armed neutrality for the purpose of joining one or the other of the sides whose quarrels—whatever we might think about in point of reason or in justice, we have nothing to do—nothing to do for our interference on the ground of our national interests or national honour; so far, I say, from desiring to join with either of these parties, I went on to say that that armed neutrality ought to be for the purpose of maintaining the position which we had held, and which as long as possible we were determined to hold, namely, the position of perfect and entire neutrality, free from all engagements, unfettered by any obligations and promises—(cheers)—and perfectly free to use the influence—God forbid that I should have to add the arms—of England, in such a manner and in such a case as we might, as the circumstance of the times arise, consider to be called for by the interests, the interests that I need say nothing to say, but I am sure that I need say nothing to say to your lordships and this distinguished assembly for the purpose, the broad distinction between the statement which I made it then with regard to the interest and the honour of England, and the statement as I am supposed to have made it with reference to our partnership with one or other of the belligerent powers. I repeat that our anxious desire is to maintain peace for ourselves, and I will go further and say that, even if the sword should be drawn, and war should unhappily break out, England will maintain a watchful and an observant attitude—observant not for the purpose of profiting by the weakness or calamity of others, but observant for the purpose of watching the slightest gleam of light which may break forth amid the gloom of war, which would show the reasonable probability of the dispersion of the clouds, and afford ground and opportunity for the intervention of the pacific influence of England. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I really know not how to apologise to your lordship and this company for detaining you so long upon an occasion like the present, when undoubtedly brevity is more commendable than length of speaking, but, in the present state of public affairs, charged as I am with the fearful responsibility which attaches to a Minister of this country in these anxious times, it was desirous that there should be between me and the British public no secret as to the course which her Majesty's Government have adopted

It is important, however, to observe that the price of the funds will not, when the depreciation has taken place, be affected. This was contrary to the notion which was generally entertained at the time of the gold discoveries, and is not always understood even now. The price of the funds depends on the rate of interest at the moment, and the new supplies of gold will not permanently diminish this, even if they should momentarily do so. The rate of interest is settled in the market, as the rate of wages or the price of cloth is settled, by supply and demand. Persons who have securities wish to borrow on them, and certain persons who have money to lend on that description of security are on the look out for it; and in proportion to the comparative number of the two is the rate of interest for that time. If money is scarce the rate is high; if money is plentiful the rate is low. A person would, therefore, think at first sight, that if the quantity of money be suddenly augmented by such events as the discovery of new and very prolific sources of supply, the rate of interest would fall. But this is an error: the augmented supply tends to increase the demand for loans as well as the means of making them. Persons who borrow do with an object; that object is the purchase of some commodity or other: they do not borrow the money in order to use it, but in order to lay it out. Now, the price of commodities will be raised by the new supply of gold: the borrower cannot, therefore, obtain the commodities he wishes without borrowing more, and he will have the means of borrowing more. His securities will be more valuable. Their price will be augmented just as the price of all other commodities will be augmented. The effectual demand, therefore, will be stimulated by the depreciation of money, which is consequent on the new supply: more of it must be borrowed for the same objects, and more can be borrowed on the same securities. The supply, and demand, therefore, for money will be affected equally by the same cause, and the rate of interest which depends on the comparative magnitude of that supply and demand, will consequently be unaffected. The price of the funds, which is only another name for the rate of interest which will be accepted under certain circumstances by certain persons, will not, therefore, be at all altered by the new supplies of gold.

It might, indeed, be argued that as the labour and capital employed in obtaining this new sup-

THE WAR TELEGRAMS.
From the Times, April 30, 1859.

It is our long list of telegrams to the public has, we fear, an earnest of what must be expected for some time yet to come. There will be rumours upon which no absolute reliance will be placed, except by the excited population among whom they were created and by whom they are believed; and there will be facts which, though of sterling character, will be denied and resserted many times before they will be allowed to settle into their places as undisputed truths. From among all these items of news, however, one great fact is evolved—Europe has entered into a state of war. Whatever may be the result, but certainly no quarter is to be given; that this could happen, whatever the inclination to deny or to discredit it, the full-grown truth marches onwards; war is gone forth in his usual guise, and is making himself known by his ordinary deeds. In three columns the Austrians have passed from the Austrian territory to that of Sardinia. One of their divisions has penetrated the country from the north landing on the Sardinian shores of the Lago Maggiore, occupying the towns of Intra, Pallanza, and Arona, and driving back the Sardinians by the superiority of their numbers; a second, consisting of twenty battalions and eight batteries, has taken the road by Gassolano and the third has forced its way to the Abbiate Grasso. How far the invaders have advanced, or what may be their point of concentration, cannot be clearly stated from the materials before us. Whether the *tête de pont* at Bufalora was disputed and taken by the bayonet after a sharp action and considerable loss, as was reported at Vienna, or whether there was no resistance, as would rather appear probable from the silence of the telegrams from Turin as to any actual encounter; whether Mortara resisted or quietly succumbed; whether Novara was occupied without opposition and Verecelli was detailed to take a contest, are matters of detail that have not as yet bearing upon the main part of to-day's news. The invading army of Austria is in full march upon Sardinian soil. On the other hand, the King of Sardinia has put himself at the head of his army

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man and first-rate teacher, and John, a young man, who had been a pupil of his, suddenly burst in this kind of all the more memorable, and that he disliked formal saluting upon his favourite science. There was one reason why he never forgot the name of John. It was in concluding his description of the bones of the human body. His old pupils knew what was coming, the ones were set a wondering; all saw some supposed emotion in his face, and he himself, though so close and rapid; that honest, his language was so plain and simple, and so reasonable, his manner was eager with some unacknowledged central and, after finishing the *Sella Turcica*, and the head process, he had proceeded to the spine, and the time being up, he threw down the sphenoid bone, and then, as if he had been thinking of some one of that well-known arena in which he moved, he used as if leaving; indeed, we believe, he intended to leave, and he turned round upon the class, and a face scarce almost as if he had been thinking of some one, and he said, "Yes, gentlemen, I am a God, omnipotent, omniscient, and eternal," and he vanished under the gallery into his room. And upon this single occasion, he had a deeper impression on his hearers than any more elaborate

on the day named her son was quarrelling and fighting with a man at a public-house in Phillip-street, and that when he interfered to bring them apart, he was struck with a bottle on the head, upon which he became insensible; she sat and cried in the street until the constable came to her, and inquired what was the matter; he took her to the Infirmary, where she remained until this morning; her son is a good son, having never been before, and helps to maintain her, only he was then the worse for liquor; she also had a few glasses, but was not drunk. Her worship characterized this as a very aggravated case, and sentenced defendant to be imprisoned six calendar months.

Mary Ann Crawford, summarily convicted of having stolen a mat, of the value of 10s. from the premises of Samuel D. Jones, house, William-street, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

William Heaton, publican, was found guilty of having permitted disorderly conduct in his licensed house, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s. and costs.

Henry Crane, publican, for having wilfully delayed to admit Inspector Black into his licensed house, was fined 10s. and costs.

William John Powell pleaded guilty to an information in which he was charged with having, on the 6th July, permitted and suffered to be sold in his house in Barton-street, a clothes quilt, on which he was charged with having sold and there duly licensed so to do, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £30, with costs, or to be imprisoned one month.

Several persons were charged with varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for breaches of the Police Act.

WATER POLICE COURT.

BEFORE THE WATER POLICE MAGISTRATE.

William Wilson was charged on the information of Jane Cane, a showy single young woman, with having used insulting language towards her. It appeared that defendant, to complainant's face, grossly impugned the chastity of her maternal character. Defendant stated he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was saying. Fined 2s.

Margaret Gardner was convicted of having threatened that she would tear Alfred Little from him, and complainant was allowed to sue for damages to the value of 10s. and costs.

John Leary and David Thompson, who had been drunk in the streets, were fined 10s. each, in default of payment to be imprisoned for two calendar months.

Charles Brown, who pleaded guilty to a charge of having deserted from the ship *Helen Douglas*, was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Thomas Smith, a barrowman, who had been found sleeping in the open air, on the Circular Quay, was fined 10s. in default of being imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Michael Nolan, master of the Queen of England, pleaded guilty to a charge preferred on the information of Inspector Crowl, that he had neglected to keep his boat on board, and was fined 10s. on the 18th instant. Fined 20s., and ordered to pay costs of Court.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Barometer at 9 a.m. 30.00; at 3 p.m. 29.95; at 9 p.m. 30.00.

Thermometer at 9 a.m. 65°; at 3 p.m. 75°; at 9 p.m. 65°.

Wind at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.W.

Direction of wind at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.W.

Force of wind at 9 a.m. 10; at 3 p.m. 10; at 9 p.m. 10.

State of sky at 9 a.m. Partly cloudy; at 3 p.m. Partly cloudy; at 9 p.m. Partly cloudy.

Quantity of rain at 9 a.m. 0.0; at 3 p.m. 0.0; at 9 p.m. 0.0.

Barometer at 9 a.m. 30.00; at 3 p.m. 29.95; at 9 p.m. 30.00.

Thermometer at 9 a.m. 65°; at 3 p.m. 75°; at 9 p.m. 65°.

Wind at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.W.

Direction of wind at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.W.

Force of wind at 9 a.m. 10; at 3 p.m. 10; at 9 p.m. 10.

State of sky at 9 a.m. Partly cloudy; at 3 p.m. Partly cloudy; at 9 p.m. Partly cloudy.

Quantity of rain at 9 a.m. 0.0; at 3 p.m. 0.0; at 9 p.m. 0.0.

Barometer at 9 a.m. 30.00; at 3 p.m. 29.95; at 9 p.m. 30.00.

Thermometer at 9 a.m. 65°; at 3 p.m. 75°; at 9 p.m. 65°.

Wind at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.W.

Direction of wind at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.W.

Force of wind at 9 a.m. 10; at 3 p.m. 10; at 9 p.m. 10.

State of sky at 9 a.m. Partly cloudy; at 3 p.m. Partly cloudy; at 9 p.m. Partly cloudy.

Quantity of rain at 9 a.m. 0.0; at 3 p.m. 0.0; at 9 p.m. 0.0.

Barometer at 9 a.m. 30.00; at 3 p.m. 29.95; at 9 p.m. 30.00.

Thermometer at 9 a.m. 65°; at 3 p.m. 75°; at 9 p.m. 65°.

Wind at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.W.

Direction of wind at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.W.

Force of wind at 9 a.m. 10; at 3 p.m. 10; at 9 p.m. 10.

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Quantity of rain at 9 a.m. 0.0; at 3 p.m. 0.0; at 9 p.m. 0.0.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY FESTIVAL.

The second of a series of grand musical entertainments in celebration of the opening of the hall of the Sydney University, took place yesterday, when Haydn's *Oratorio of The Creation* was performed. The weather was most propitious; the heavy clouds which had been for several days lowering over the city, yesterday burst in heavy rain, which lasted the most admirably the atmosphere appeared to be affected by slightly either the performers or the audience, the spacious hall being moderately filled, a small portion only near the door being unoccupied. There was as large a proportion of ladies in full dress as on the previous day, and nothing within the building, except the more subdued light from the magnificent stained windows, indicated the storm that was raging outside. Many of the tickets distributed among the performers on Tuesday afternoon; but the large attendance, irrespective of these, considering the high charge for admission, showed the appetite of the public for the performance of classical music, as well as their appreciation of the efforts that have been made to produce a Festival worthy alike of the advancement of the country and of the important institution which it is intended to celebrate.

The performance of "The Creation" is fully entitled to a renewal of the praise we awarded to that of "The Messiah." In one respect it may perhaps be said to be more successful than the latter, inasmuch as the knowledge of their parts, or from a lessening of the timidity natural to amateurs performing before an immense audience on such an imposing occasion, the performers were more confident and precise in their execution of the day previous. Almost the only drawback to the complete success of the oratorio calling for notice was the excessive instrumentation. In several of the choruses the voices were almost completely drowned by the strings and instruments. The grand orchestral accompaniments were no doubt intended for voices of greater power than some of our vocalists possess; still some alteration might have been made in the instrumentation, and the result would have been to the advantage. Although the defect may be indicative of the greater relative efficiency of one portion of the performers, it was yesterday so generally remarked as to call for notice.

The same number of vocal and instrumental performers were present yesterday as on Tuesday, the only alteration in the arrangements being the substitution of Mr. Corcoran, a young man of twenty-four, for Mr. John Leary, who had been found drunk on the 6th July, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two calendar months.

Charles Brown, who pleaded guilty to a charge of having deserted from the ship *Helen Douglas*, was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Thomas Smith, a barrowman, who had been found sleeping in the open air, on the Circular Quay, was fined 10s. in default of being imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Michael Nolan, master of the Queen of England, pleaded guilty to a charge preferred on the information of Inspector Crowl, that he had neglected to keep his boat on board, and was fined 10s. on the 18th instant. Fined 20s., and ordered to pay costs of Court.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Barometer at 9 a.m. 30.00; at 3 p.m. 29.95; at 9 p.m. 30.00.

Thermometer at 9 a.m. 65°; at 3 p.m. 75°; at 9 p.m. 65°.

Wind at 9 a.m. S.W.; at 3 p.m. S.W.; at 9 p.m. S.W.

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State of sky

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No.

On the 17th, Borneo, 20m. of

On the 21st July, 1891, a young man, aged 21, was taken away from his home, leaving a wife and the late James as defendant, former

On 21st Inst. taken away from his home, leaving a wife and the late James as defendant, former

STEAM CO.
MADRID
STUAR AND
COMPANY'S
400 horse-power will leave this morning, special
AT 10.15, to
BRIANT, and
Arrangement
go 1. treasure,
2. yacht, and
3. local rates of
freight. For more
particulars, apply
to the
MADRID
COMPANY'S
Moore's Wharf
Passage-Boat
Refuge, 10.15

STEAM CO.
In 30 min.
and 4.20. To
MADRID, 10.15
Monday, 12th,
Sundays, 1st
of each month,
at 10.15, and
avoids the
ship which is to
be taken across the
Stock, 2nd, 21.

STEAM TO-MORROW
usual on RU

PARRAMA
packets on
MADRID, 10.15
On 21st Inst. of
Cabin, 2nd, 21.
charge for coal
the centre of the
Refuge, 10.15

H. R. N. S.
The
EVENING, at
H. R. N. S.
22nd July

THE A.

MALALONG.
SATURDAY
STEAM CO. CL
at 11.

CITY OF SYDNEY
TUESDAY
TARRA, 10.15
W. H. H. W.
CLARENCE,
August, at
BAGGAGE, 10.15
direct, 10.15
RAMON, to
RAMON, to
10th August
BOMBAY, 10.15
TON, 10.15

A. S. N. CO.

STEAM TO
HOYLE,
unfavourable
EVENING, at
and 10.15

STEAM TO
TON and
EVENING, at

FOR MORE
BASTON
mail on MONDAY
for SARGENT
Victoria Wharf

ONLY VES
schonner
will commence
large labour
despatched.
For freight,
Wharf and 10.15
chambers.

FOR PORT
The reg
JENNY, 10.15
in cargo for 10.15
on WED
for SARGENT
tions, apply

FOR HIGH
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and will be 10.15
For freight
No. 4, Bridge

FOR HIGH
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and will be 10.15
For freight
No. 4, Bridge

ONLY VES
schonner
will commence
large labour
despatched.
For freight,
Wharf and 10.15
chambers.

DART
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For freight
apply to
LAHLE
George-st

THE B
SHIPPER
their goods
her stock
A few
has dischar
For freight
Messrs. 10.15

FRANC
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gers, if any
Apply to
IRELAND

FOR VES
H. A. C. 10.15
For light
BAYLEY

FOR VES
will for 10.15
The atten
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Mitation, 10.15
Quay, 10.15
215, Geo

FOR VES
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vessel, in
for the 10.15

FOR VES
L. 10.15
George-st

FOR VES
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